NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861

IMPORTANT FP M WASHINGTON.

The New Administration in Consultation.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW CABINET

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

Interesting Debate in the Senate on the Inaugural

Speeches of Messrs. Wigfall, Douglas and Mason.

Visit of the Diplomatic Corps to President Lincoln.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SPOILS.

The Candidates for Prominent Positions Under the Government.

Speech of Mar. Crittenden on Our

THE NEW TARIFF.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

of President Lincoln's Cabinet. The Inaugural

I am informed by an officer of the army that informa-ion has been received from Major Anderson to the effect hat it is useless to send less than twenty thousand sol. ton. Less than that number cannot ente he harbor and destroy the batteries on either side. This

adier General Beauregard has expressed perfect confi-cace, after viewing the fortifications in Charleston har-or, that Fort Sumter can be reduced. He says that it is

The War Department to-day received letters from especial importance. The most friendly feelings exist ween him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal

ile relations will at once exist.

ared for the exigency of war if this government so will

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

nts to-day. At one o'clock the first formal Cabine ting was held, and lasted two hours. The President skil eight o'clock, not withstanding he had appointnents with a large number of personal friends and dis-

This fact gave currency to numerous reports, which spread like wildfire through the city. Everybody Crittenden was withdrawn, some of the radical republicans having caucussed last night against him; hether Sumter was to be reinforced, and the captured operty of the United States in the secession States was be retaken, or whether Mr. Lincoln was preparing a new batch of appointments, or issuing a warrant for the arrest of Crawford and the other representatives who are here claiming to be accredited from an indeendent confederacy created by Southern States ithin the Union of the United States. In short, no doubt that among other things the Cabinet had under consideration the present state of the postal States. The reorganization of the government by re-moving as soon as possible all the representatives of the appointments, was also a subject of discussion. There is no doubt but the absorbing question was the consideration of the country South, especially with reference to Texas and the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the propriety of issuing a problemation for an extra session of Congress; but it is not known what conclusion was arrived at, if any.

ing an extra session of Congress. It will not be done unless it is found to be actually necessary. This looks like

The President intends to fill the existing vacancies in the government before the Senate adjourns, as it cannot be done in the recess. There are a large number of this class in the navy, army and civil departments of the government. Other appointments will be made as soon after the Senate adjourns as is consistant with the other duties of the administration. All applications will be referred to the heads of the several departments to which they belong, and they will be held responsible for a faithful distribution of the patronage, without governing their judgment by relationship, friendships, or personal spites. The President says he shall see to that himself.

The diplomatic corps, in full costume, this afternoon paid an official visit to the President, by previous arrangement, as is customary on the incoming of a new a fininis-tration. They were accommanded by Secretary Seward to the White House, who first presented to the President Commander Figaniere, the Minister from Portugal, and the longest in diplomatic position in this country, who made an address in French, a translation of which had previously been furnished to Mr. Lincoln. It was of a complimentary character, and expressive of the good will and feelings of their reand for the success of the administration. All the diplo-matic corps, he said, entertained the best wishes for the matic corps, he said, entertained the country and for a continu-peace and prosperity of the country and for a continu-ance of the friendly feelings now existing. The President briefly replied with much warmth, heartily reciprocating,

tively, the other foreign Ministers, and then the several foreign Secretaries of Legation. This part of the cere-monies having been concluded, the members of the Cawere introduced to the diplomatic corpe. Mrs. Lincoln was afterwards presented, and for some misutes there was a general and unrestrained social conversation.

Colonel Fremont, who was on his way to Europe, tands a good chance to be appointed Minister to France. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, will be clothed with the

sien to day, and Judd, Kasson and Kreisman still lay in the Senate unconfirmed.

Mr. E. S. Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., who accompanied Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to Washington

his assuming the control of that department of the government. The Attorney General politely requested Mr. McCalmont to continue to serve as Assistant until his successor was appointed, which Mr. McCalmont consented

tendent of Public Peinting.

John A. Jones, of Illinois, was to-day appoin

perintendent of Statistics in the State Department, vice York appointments. They are awfully mixed up. New aspirants are springing up hourly. Nearly all the State

officers are here pressing their particular favorites. Bar-ney, for Collector; Wakeman, for Eurveyor, and Henry Bennet, for Naval Officer, lead their competitors. The President to-day stated that he intended to fill the vacancies before he made any appointments. There is a large number of appointments which the Senate refused to confirm, made during the last two months of Mr. Bu-

Licutenant in the marine corps.

Tuck, of New Hampshire, has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Patents. His friends say he will not

seekers from all parts of the Union. The different heads armsfull of applications and recommendations for office during business hours. In the General Post Office the jam was to great as to compel hundreds to wait valuely all day for a hearing by Mr. Blair. Several thousand petitions for postmasterships and mail agencies are al-

provide for his needy friends. His great, gaunt form frequently darkens the doors of the President and mem-bers of the Cabinet. But he is not always successful. prised to hear from Mr. Lincola that the post had already been assigned to Judd, who, to use the President's own words, was, although not the oldest, yet so devoted and self-sacrificing a friend as to make the distinction of an appeals in behalf of Thos. H. Nelson, the well known re sion. Nelson is strongly backed by republican leaders of Western States. Cassius M. Clay has written a letter

proving.

is hardly credible.

F. Hassaureck, of Cincinnati, is up for Minister to Switzerland. He is endorsed by Chase and most of the Ohio leaders, who say that he has done as much as, if not

more than, Schurz for the cause.

Robert C. Schenck will consent to be Minister to Paris, if not elected to the Senate by the Ohio Legislature. Captain Cook, of Illinois, is anxious to be Consul at

 $Wm_1$  D. Dole, of Illinois, is a prominent applicant for Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Judge Davis supports

his claims.

Wm. H. Wallace will be Governor of Washington Territory.

Dr. Jayne, Senator Trumbull's brother-in-law, is quanimously recommended by the republican Congressmen of Illinois for Governor of Dacotah.

Col. Thomas, of Carson Valley, and Gen. Larimer, are the probable Governors of Nevada and Colorado Terri-

Ex.M. C. Theaker, of Ohio, and Dr. Chaffer, of Spring-field, are leading candidates for Commissioner of Patents. A remarkably large number of California office hunters are here, attending to their respective interests with much industry. Ira P. Rankin will be Collector of Cus-toms at San Francisco. and Jos. A. Nunes Surveyor

Dr. Blakely, of Sacramento, is working faithfully for

SPEECH OF SENATOR CRITTENDEN ON THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1861. A large number of the citizens of Washington, and others, desiring to testify their respect and high appreciation of the services of the venerable statesman, Mr. Crittenden, they this evening, accompanied by a full dered him a serenade. After one or two stirring airs from the band, he made his appearance and addressed

dered him a serenade. After one or two stirring airs from the band, he made his appearance and addressed those assembled as follows:—

Frilow Criteries or Warnisotton—I am most happy to meet you. I have been with you so much in the course of my life that I feel quite at home in your presents. I feel that I am with you as a neighbor and a friend. (Appiause.) I am about to quit the public service, and about to be separated from you. That separation, I assure you, gives me pain and concern. Not that I regret the loss of public life, but that I regret the separation from associations to which I have been so long used and accustomed. You have been always respectful and kind to me. I wish I could call to mind many more services that I had rendered you. I beg you, however, to believe that it has not been from sant of any good will on my part. I have owed you nothing but obligation from my first sequaintance and intercourse with the city of Washington, and it has been a long one—longer than the years that many of you have lived. It is time that I should quit the public service. I can quit that without regret. I can look to my distant home in the West as the place of repose and leisure which I look to now with more interest than ever did to any public supleyment. I shall always remember you. I shall always remember my country and its great interests. (Applause.) As long as I have power to do it service, I shall be proud to perform that duty. (Applause.) In private or in public life the duties of a man are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same, but that his duties to his proud and gratifying token that you think I have ever hoped for was the approval of my countrymen. (Applause.

ashaned to answer. (Laughter.) Fellow citizens: ...
shall be led into a speech presently. (Go on.) Let me
offer you my sincere and most cordial acknowledgements.
I am going to part with you. I shall be often back to see
you. I never parted with a friend in my lifetime
in any peril and danger that my heart did not
swell with the hope that I should meet
him again. Providence permitting, I shall often
see you again, and all the while I shall wish for your
property and welware. Accept my cordial acknowledgments for this kind yielt, and my farewell.

After various cheers for the Union, the constitution to the residences of General Scott, Senator Johnson, Senator Douglas, Senator Baker and one or two others, by all

## MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 7, 1861.

President Lincoln said to Southern gentlemen, who alled upon him to night to know how his inaugural was

called upon him to night to know how his inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace.

Adjutant General Cooper has tendered his resignation. He has been induced to this course owing to the political troubles now agitating the country. Col. Cooper is brother-in-law of Senater Mason, of Virginia.

Capt. Whithers, of Texas, has also resigned. He is in

General Cameron leaves here to day for Pennsylvania.
He has not yet qualified, and will return probably on Monday. In the meantime Mr. Holt, by request, will

continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of War.

Jose Marcelino Hurtado, late Intendente General of the
State of Panama, and so distinguished for his activity and energy in support of the federal government of New Granada, has been appointed Commissioner for the Con-vention under the Cass-Herran treaty. He is expected

here by the close of this month.

Judge Campbell, of the Superme Court, has not resign-

Passed Assistant Surgeon Carrington, of Virginia; Lieutenant Simons, of South Carolina, and Midshipman Hall, of Georgia, all of the navy, have resigned.

There is to be a public reception at the Executive mansion to morrow evening.

## UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXTRA SERBION.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1881.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. Chase, resigning his seat as Senator from Ohio, and asking him to have the goodness to make this known to the Senate and the Governor of Ohio.

ordered to be furnished to the Governor of Ohio.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Dixon's resolution that there be printed the usual num-

MR. WIGFALL'S SPEECH. Mr. Wiceall, (opp.) of Texas, said that as Mr. Douglas yesterday had entered into a discussion of the meaning of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, it was proper that his (Wigfall's) construction of it should also be his (Wigfall's) construction of it should also be given to the country. It was impossible for an administration dealing in generalities, whether gittering or not, to give peace to the country. It is a fact that seven States have withdrawn from the Union, entered into a compact, and established a government. Though the fact is not officially amounced a government. Though the fact is not officially announced the whole country knew that the representatives of the Southern confederation are now here, prepared to be received at this court. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of their government, they are here to enter into a treaty with the federal government, and the matters in controversy must be settled either by treaty or by the sword. It is easy to talk about enforcing the laws, and holding and occupying and possessing the fortis. When you come to this, bayonets and not words must settle the question; and he would here say that Forts Pickens and Sumter cannot be held much longer. The present administration will seen be forced to construe the inaugural. Forts Moulirle and Johnson and Castle Pinckeney are in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sumter in the possession of the federal government. In reply to Mr. Douglas, he (Wigfall) de nied that the Union as it was formedy now exists legally and constitutionally. The evil is upon us; the disease is on you, blistering and bloodietting is some-

affections were with his own country, while his (four glass) were with his own.

Mr. Wireall explained that why he remained bere was that he had no official information that Texas had abolished the office of United States Senators. When he should be so notified he wold file notice of his withdrawal at the desk, and if, after being so informed, his name should continue to be called, he should answer to it if it suited his convenience, and if called upon to vote, he would probably give his reasons for voting, and regard this as a very respectable public meeting. As the 'enator from Illinois seemed to be speaking for the administration, and as "masterly inactivity" would not do, he would ask whether the Senator would advise the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens, and the withdrawal of the federal flag from the borders of the Confederate States, and that no effort be made to levy tribute on foreign goods?

Mr. Dotoliss replied that he was no part of the administration, and therefore he could not speak for it, although he hoped he spoke the same sentiments which animate it on this subject. Yet, while he was not in its counsels or confidence, he should not tender it his advice until it was asked for ("cupreesed applause in the galleries.) Whenever the administration wanted the advice of the Senate it would, doubtless, ask for it. He (Boughas) did not choose to proclam what his policy would be, in view of the fact that the Senator from Texas did not regard Lancoin as the guardian of his section of country. It would hardly be the part of windom to state what his policy might be to one who may so soon be in the councils of the enemy and commander of an army.

Mr. Wearalt (interposing) said that the Senator from Illinois made a seech at Norfolk text autumn, in which it was reported that he remarked that he would hang a good many people of the Senth. As the administration may be acting on this principle, and as he (Wigfail) did not believe that the sound, genuine, simon pure constitution loving and constitution understanding people of the Senth sympathizs with any such sentiment, and as "masterly inactivity" will not do, be trusted that the Senator from Illinois would give them a new revelation. The revelation on Mount Sinai, amid the metitoring of thumler and the flashing of lightning, recognized shavery. The Chair menatched the Senator from Illinois wapper the administration in withdrawing the foreral trops from Forta Sunter and Pickean I would no south strengthen the backbone of the administration.

Mr. Dotoliss—as to withdrawing the frops and advising the President what to do I should have no hesitation in answering, if the Senator from Texas, like myself, felt himself bound to support the country into a which magnifes one man to who may not with the sound constitution apprehension, or his mind scene of a character which magnifes one man to two more. I only spoke of hanging coopies of all the legitimate duties of th

The official copy of the tariff has been issued, and is denominated as "Laws of the United States (Public, document published in the Herald of Wednesday, February 27. In the first section the date of reimbursing borrowed by the United States on loan is fixed at "two" years instead of "ten," and the words "without

same section.

Sec. 4. And be it further emeted, That in case the proposals made for said loan, or for so much thereof as the origencies of the public service shall require, shall not be satisfactory, the fresident of the United States shall be, and bereby is, authorized to decline to accept such offer if for less than the par value of the bonds constituting the said stock, and in lieu thereof, and to the extent and amount of the loan authorized to be made by this act, to seve freezer potes for sume not less than lifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the let days of January and July is each year, at proper places of payment to be prescribed by the Secretary, with the approval of the President of the United States is hereby authorized to substitute Treasury notes of equal amount for the whole or any part of any of the loans for which he is now by law authorized to contract and issue bonds. And the Treasury is to see a lessed under the authority herein given shall be received in payment for all debts due to the United States when offered, and in like minner shall be given in payment for any sum due from the United States when offered, and in like minner shall be States when outered, and in like minner shall be States when outered, and in like minner shall be States when outered, and in like minner shall be States when outered, and in like minner shall be now by isw authorized to contract and issue bends. And the Treasury makes to sessed under the authority berein given shall be received in payment for any sum due from the United States when payment in that made is requested by the person to when payment in that made is requested by the person to when payment in that made is requested by the person to when payment in the interest and the person to one. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the stoke or Treasury notes which may be lessed under the authority of this set; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any mency in the treasury not of them we appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing the certificates of stock or Treasury notes herein authorized, to be done in the unual mode and under the restrictions as to employment and payment of officers contained in the laws authorizing former loans and issues of Treasury notes, and it shall be at the option of holders of the Treasury notes hereby authorized by this act to exchange the same for the stock herein authorized, at par, or for bonds, in lieu of which said Treasury notes were issued: Provided, That no certificates shall be exchanged for Treasury notes or bonds in sums less than five hundred dollars: And provided further, That the authority to issue the said Treasury notes, or give the same in payment for debts due from the United States, shall be included to the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that the same may be redeemable at the pleasure of the Chiled States, at any time within two years after the passage of this act; and that said notes shall cease to bear interest after they shall have been called in by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this act.

In section 6, first clause, the duly "on raw sugar, commonly called muscowado or brown sugar, not advanced beyond the raw state of the content of the limits of the United States which into the prov

opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will not forget that it is to be given for the very last time this evening. On Sa-

there will be a grand gala performance at the Brooklyn Academy, for the benefit of Miss Hinkley. Madaine Colson will make her first appearance on this occasion in the role of Norma, and will be supported by Miss Hinkley and Signors. Stigelli and Susini. The last set of "Rigowill no doubt cause a more than usually full attendant

# The Great Change of Weather. FREEZING OVER OF THE HUDSON—SNOW SQUALL— STEAMER AGROUND—THE WEATHER BELOW ZERO—

came on, which brought the thermometer to within a few degrees of zero. The wind was sharp and cold, blowing a gale all night. At different points along the river, from Albany to New York, the squall raged more or less fury. Snow did not fall long at each place, departing as suddenly as it came. It reached Peckskill about fifteen minutes to nine o'clock, and from Rhinebeck to that village exceeded any storm that has pre-ceded it this winter, so thick and fast did the snow fall. The ground was scarcely more than covered when it left Hudson, Rhinebeck, Fishkill, Peekskill, Yonkers and New York. In the latter city it arrived at a quarter past

Hudsen, Rhinebeck, Fishkill, Peckskill, Yonkers and New York. In the latter city it arrived at a quarter past ten, and by half-past ten the snow had cased to fail. The coid continued to increase along the river all night and yesterday. At Hudsen and Albany the thermometer yesterday morning at six o'clock varied from zero to five decrees below.

The steamer Oregon, one of the Hudson boats, left that city on Wednesday night for New York, with a number of passergers on board. She was struck by the squall about haif-past six o'clock and driven aground between Tiveh and shinebeck. The extent of her injuries ear reporter could not learn, as he only saw her as the train passed, and learned the other partisulars at Hudson. The South America, the other Hudson boat, lies at the deck, at Hudson, having weathered the storm in safety, though she locks as if she had a rough time, her puddless being thick with ice, and the sides of her wheelhousen on each side covered with ice, so that the name South America can scarcely be seen.

Alorg the dock at Albany lay the magnificent steamer. New World all right, with fags thying from every mast, and steam up, together with two propellers, also steaming. From New York to Albany our reporter did not observe either steamer, schooner, sloop, or even a row boat. The river is very rough. Ice in considerable quantities, formed has night, is floating, or driven along the shore by the wird, from Foughkeepie to New York, and in some places between Newburg and Poughkeepie to Hudson it is full of fice, much of it being stationary and frozen entirely across. It looks all broken and Jagood, but is a solid mass—the roughness of the river at the commencement of its formation canasing it to look thus. The water and creeks along shore are frozen over; and the bay at Hudson, open on Wednesday afternoon, and on Tuesday perfectly free o ice, was frozen over so firmly that when the express passed that city yesterday morning at eleven o'cleck, some eight or ten men and boys were skating upon it.

From Flud

BODY RECOVERED-SCHPICION OF FOUL PLAY.-The body of an unknown man, very much decomposed and somewhat mutilated, was found florting in the North river at the foot of Christopher street yesterday morning. It

an inquest at the New York Hospital, upon the body of a rigger named James Leigh, who died from the effect of

KILLED WHILE FLYING HIS KITS.-Thomas Nalum, a lad KRIED WHILE FAUNG HIS KITH.—Thomas Naturn, a lact about ten years old, while flying a kite on the roof of his dwelling, in Mott street, a few days ago, missed his bal-ance and fell to the sidewalk, injuring himself so serious-ly that he cied yesterday, at the New York Hospital, in confequence. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.